

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5809

光緒三十四年九月二十日

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1908.

三拜禮

號四十四十英港香

310 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....
Sterling.....\$15,000,000
Silver.....\$14,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

R. Shillim, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq.
O. G. R. Broderson, Esq.
G. F. Friesland, Esq.
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$1000 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 6 1/2 per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND—FL. 57,523,722 (about £4,791,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Ponorogo, Fakarazan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Randjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Ancon, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4 1/2 do.

Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July 1908.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS....." 15,102,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, KOBE, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, NEWYANG, LONDON, DALNY, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, NEW YORK, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits:—

For 12 months.....5 1/2 per cent.

" 6 months....." 5 1/2 "

" 3 months....." 5 1/2 "

" 1 month....." 5 1/2 "

TAKKO TAKAMIOHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1908.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent.

" 6 months....." 4 1/2 "

" 3 months....." 4 1/2 "

" 1 month....." 4 1/2 "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berlin

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt a/M.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL, 30th Oct.

AND

THREE PRACTICE DANCES.

SCOTSMEN desiring to subscribe to the above are requested to forward their names to the undersigned.

DAVID WOOD,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1908.

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.)

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS,

SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH,

BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN,

ANCHOVIES, SARDELLES,

CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August 1908.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI.....{ASSAGE.....} About 15th } Freight and

.....{Capt. C. L. Daniel.....} Oct. } Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports {DELTA.....} 17th Oct. } See Special

.....{Capt. B. W. H. Snow.....} Noon. } Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1908.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

AGENTS FOR

AQUASCUTUM RAINCOATS.

THE ACME OF SMARTNESS, COMFORT & DURABILITY.

\$45.00 each.

OTHER MAKES

From \$25.00 each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

V. O. S.

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908.



THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for

the above Company, we shall be

pleased to give any information as to rates of

passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRIZE, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 2,095 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,993 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00

Do. do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 560 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO

On SUNDAY, 18th October.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager.

GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

AND

ANNEXE,

8 & 10, Ice House Road.

Cable Address: "GRAND."—Telephone No. 812.

The Most Luxurious, Quiet and Comfortable private Hotel.

Secluded from the endless noise of Jinrickshaws.

Excellent Accommodation for Single and Family Visitors.

Excellent Cuisine.

Centrally Situated.

Matron in Attendance.

For Further Particulars, apply

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoi-

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"ZIETEN" Capt. F. Prosch	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 21st October.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt.	About WEDNESDAY, 21st October.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Loss	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 5th November.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	About the 18th Oct

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOURANE	Lancelotti	26th Oct., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	CALEDONNIEN	Martini	27th Oct., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	Geonnet	9th Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIEN	Broc	10th Nov., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALlice, MARSEILLES, GENOA,
NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHIN.
WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.
GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed
Safety and Comfort.Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 Days.

LONDON and PARIS 20 "

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALlice, LIVERPOOL
via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL OLRV 19th Oct. † CORSE 11th Jan., 1909.

† ORELAN 26th Nov.

S.S. "AMIRAL OLRV" expected on the 18th October.
New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly
equipped with single berth cabins.
Intermediate class and rates of passage.
All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE

(45)

Hongkong, 13th October, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP
COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WU CHOW LINE.

THE Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"
SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by
Electricity.THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS
VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANY

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 614 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 575 ft. Width of
entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of
Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking
and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work
and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by
Lloyd's surveyors).Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable
of lifting 35 tons.Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be
guaranteed.The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that
of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieberr, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamer 3.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA	Second half Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAPAN	Second half Oct.
TJILATJAF	JAVA	Second half Oct.	SHANGHAI	Second half Oct.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Nov.	SHANGHAI	First half Nov.
TJILWONG	JAPAN	First half Nov.	JAVA	First half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for
a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports
on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No 375;

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 14th October, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND
KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAD," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,500 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

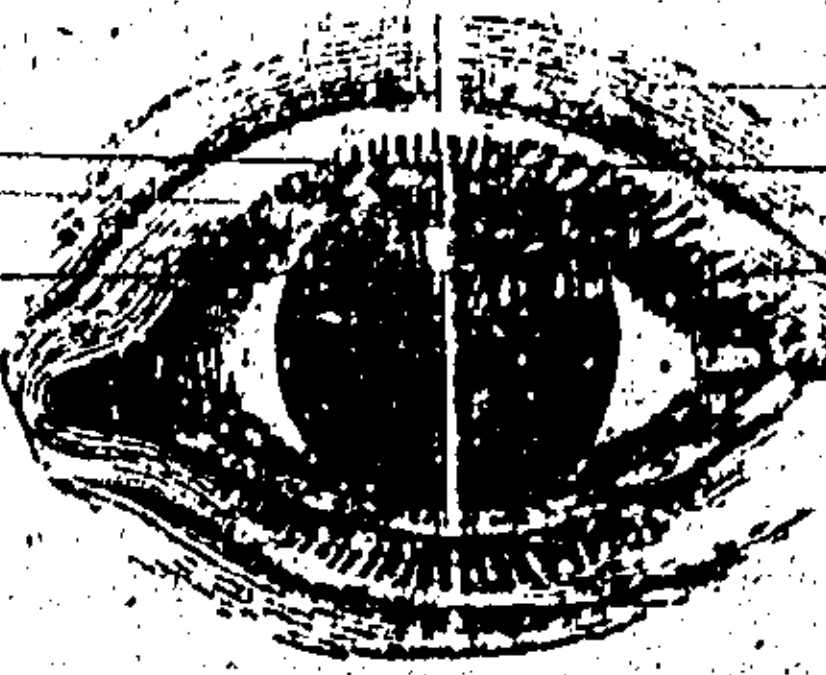
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light
and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite
Shameen.For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shameen, Canton,
or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

CALCUTTA,

19, Bechook Street,

SHANGHAI,

566, Nanjing Road

(4)

KAUGER'S MILLIONS.

STIRRING STORY OF TREASURE SHIP.

EQUIPPING ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

In South Africa, there is a widespread belief
that the late President Kruger's fortune lies
buried in the holds of the *Dorothea*, a
hopeless wreck on the Zululand coast.Some of the circumstances associated with
this impression were related recently, and now
comes the version of Captain Charles Gardiner,
recently the commander of the exploring ship,
Alfred Nobel, who is at present in London.
Captain Gardiner, says the *Telegraph*, has
twice visited the wreck of the *Dorothea*, and
according to his account she is indeed a treasure-
ship worthy of attention. But he discounts the
theory that the gold beneath her hatches ever
belonged to President Kruger. On the con-
trary, he states that although a fortune was
shipped in the vessel, President Kruger had
not only no interest in it, but had no knowledge
of it. Still, there the gold lies, apparently
awaiting any man who makes a determined
effort to get it.Captain Gardiner states that he first visited
the *Dorothea* three months after she was
wrecked on the coast, about a couple of miles
from Cape Vidal. At that time, he says, one of
her masts was still standing. I had heard that
a quantity of gold, worth about £450,000, had
been placed in her, but afterwards I learned
that the value was not more than £450,000.
The story, as I investigated it, shapes some-
thing like this. Certain officials of the Trans-
vaal Government, seeing that things were
going to pieces, and desiring to feather their
own nests, issued permits to several individ-
uals, permitting them to engage in illicit gold
buying. That is to say, they armed them with
authority which enabled them, without fear,
to buy gold from mine managers and others at
their own price, with a view of getting it out of
the country. Apparently these officials were
looking to make a fine profit between the pur-
chase price plus the costs of shipment and the
figure which the gold would fetch in Europe.
That there was something shady about the
business is clearly suggested by the fact that
when one of the men engaged in the enter-
prise was arrested, he openly dared the Trans-
vaal Government to prosecute him.

CEMENTED IN THE HOLDS.

But, said the *Telegraph's* representative, the
public persistently believes that the gold was
the property of President Kruger.I know that, but Kruger doesn't come into
the story at all. He was the one who got left
over. The gold was taken to Delagoa Bay,
and there a sailing-ship was purchased for its
transport. She was then called the *Ernestine*,
but they changed her name to the *Dorothea*.
She had been condemned by the authorities as
unseaworthy, on account of some acid having
been spilt in her lower hold. She was made
seaworthy, and then twelve big boxes of gold
bars were brought down and placed in the hold
about the foremast. Afterwards they were ce-
mented over, and 200 tons of sand-ballast were
dumped into the ship, which then sailed, ostensibly
for Monte Video. As you know, the *Dorothea*
was wrecked a few days later. One of the
four men interested in her cargo was drowned,
and the others were picked up by a passing
steamer. Personally, I didn't believe the tale
until I saw a letter from a man who was formerly
of great consequence in the Transvaal, and
who is now not permitted to land in South
Africa, in which he asked a noted German
firm to get a permit from the Natal Government
to work the wreck of the *Dorothea*, and said
that he himself would, at his own expense, fit
out the expedition.

Then you believe the gold is still there?

There must be truth in the story, or people
like Currie and Morrison, of Durban, would
hardly have equipped one of their tugs, and
sent to England for one of the finest divers they
could get, in order to make an expedition to the
Dorothea. But, although they worked for two
months on the scene, they never succeeded in
finding her. It was, of course, in the programme
of the *Alfred Nobel* to go to the *Dorothea* after
Currie and Morrison had abandoned operations,
but, as a matter of fact the *Alfred Nobel* never
went there, for reasons which I will presently
explain. But I have not told you of a more
successful visit to the wreck by other people.
It was then that a diver named Kramer, who
was subsequently killed at Sir John Jackson's
works at Simon's Town, had his hand on the
cement which encases the gold. He got up
three pieces of cement which plainly showed
the impression of the casks. He also got off
about 12 oz. of gold from one of the bins which
was protruding. These pieces of cement and
this piece of gold are in South Africa to-day. I
have had them in my hand. They absolutely
vouch for the story.

LACK OF DYNAMITE.

But why did the ship leave the wreck when
Kramer had made certain of the presence of
the gold?Well, you have to wait your time! They
had no dynamite with which to blow up the
cement. There was no means of doing it, ex-
cept by dynamite, and before they could get it
had weather set in. I ought to tell you that
Kramer was working for a very small expedi-
tion with very small capital, which preceded
that of Currie and Morrison. I had hoped, of
course, that we should get on the scene with
the *Alfred Nobel*, for before her expedition be-
gan I had been out over two years on the
African Coast, surveying wrecks which were
known to be valuable. But the *Dorothea* was
by no means the only vessel we had in our eye.
One of them was the *Middleburg*, which, with
a wealth of old china on board, was wrecked
on the 17th October, 1714. She was a Dutch
vessel, bound from China to Amsterdam, and
was chased by the British into Saldanha
Bay, where her desperate crew sank her.
From her wreck the *Alfred Nobel* recovered
over 500 pieces of valuable old china, including
a Chinese god, for which an offer of £1,000 was
made on the spot, and a bowl with a swordadhering to it, which an expert valued at £400.
Another vessel was after was "wrecked" off
Cape Agulhas in 1869—I won't give her
name, because she is in a position where she
might easily be found. She contained 25 tons
of tin, and tin was then worth £165 per ton.
We were commencing operations with her in
the *Alfred Nobel*, when we got instructions from
London to proceed to the *Middleburg*. I re-
plied that it was not the season for the *Middle-
burg*, and that we were doing very well where
we were, but the directors thought they knew
best. So I had to leave the vessel, which is in
only 4 ft or 5 ft fathoms of water, on a rocky bot-
tom. At least half, or two-thirds of her cargo
could easily have been recovered.

A DISAPPOINTING REPORT.

Then you know where she is?

Certainly. I can find her again. We went
to the *Middleburg*, where we pumped out no
less than 57,000 tons of sand before we could
get at the china. When the work was half
completed we were ordered to the wreck of the
Dorothea at Agulhas Pequeñas, in German South-
West Africa. The *Dorothea* was a brand-new
British steamer on her maiden voyage. She
could be refitted, and I wish to say here that
the German authorities never put the slightest
obstacle in our way. On the contrary, they
helped us in every possible direction. We
were ordered from London to go to Cape Town
in order to get the extra salvage gear that was
required, leaving half of our crew on the *Dorothea*,
which was in possession of a watchman. But
when I got to Cape Town, I found that no
arrangement had been made with the under-
writers as to the terms of the salvage
and that there was therefore no certainty
of making much out of it even if we did get
her off. I was ordered to go back to Agulhas
Pequeñas and fetch my men, and on my arrival
found that the chief officer had patched all the
holes and had pumped out two-thirds of the
water. In fact, he was only waiting for the
additional gear to refloat the ship. The up-
shot of it was that we wasted from £1,200 to
£1,500 when we could have very well got that
ship off. From this point we went back to the
Middleburg, and thence to Cape Town, where,
tired of being buffeted about, I resigned my
post as commander of the *Alfred Nobel*.

Had you your eye on any other ship?

Yes, there was the wreck of His Majesty's
ship *Groenland* lost at the time of the Indian
Mutiny. She was a transport coming home
from India, and had on board a cargo includ-
ing precious stones, gold and silver bars, and
tin, valued at no less than £1,714,710. She
was wrecked off the Pondoland coast in 5 ft
to six fathoms of water, and is completely
covered with sand. I believe a portion of the
contents could very easily have been recov-
ered with the help of the gear which we had
on board the *Alfred Nobel* which, I may say,
was the finest sea-boat I have ever known in
my life, and the best adapted for our class
of salvage work. For myself, I cannot see why
our expedition should not have turned out a
very great success, for I am certain there is
money in this class of adventure. I am hoping
to arrange another expedition, but in that event
I must have an interest in the enterprise. In
that case, I shall be perfectly willing to go for
a small retaining fee. I say, with the knowl-
edge I have, that such a cruise is not a possi-
bility, but a certainty, from the point of view of
success. There ought to be no difficulty in
getting a permit from the Natal Government
to work the *Dorothea*. For other wrecks, in all
numbering thirty-two, I have already permits.

Intimations.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS,
No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having
4,500 testimonials from all sources.My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attained by any other. No tattooing effect not
known to me. In tattooing unlike some
species of engravings, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible dangers, I use fresh materials
daily.The copying of Portraits with distinct
miniatures a specialty.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGON (TATILESS) FORM.

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This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors
give many names, but which few of them really
understand. It is a condition which breaks down
the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they
are almost numberless), its symptoms are the same.
The more prominent being sleeplessness,
loss of appetite, nervousness, depression of
spirits and a general feeling of weariness and
exhaustion. Now, what is absolutely neces-
sary in all such cases is increased vitality—VITAL
STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and expel
from the system the cause of the disease. It is
more certain to be secured by a course of

THE NEW-FORMED REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other. It is a condition which breaks down
the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they
are almost numberless), its symptoms are the same.
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had so lately seemed worn-out, and "up" and
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suitable for all constitutions and conditions, is
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to suit the requirements of the patient. It is a
disease or dyspepsia, whose main features are
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completely remedied by this powerful and agreeable
remedy, which is destined to cast into
oblivion everything that had preceded it for this
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HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1908. [33]

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contributions.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1908.

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

PROGRESS TOWARD THE TIME WHEN WE SHALL ALL DIE OF OLD AGE

It is said that the Chinese, who do sometimes display much common sense in their backward way of doing things, pay their doctors a regular stipend while they are well, but stop it the moment they get sick. It would appear that the rawer civilisation of the West is drifting toward that plan, for nowadays we hear a great deal more about the prevention of disease than of its cure. The great Dr. Pasteur said that "It is within the power of man to make all infectious diseases disappear from the world," and an article in the June Supplement to the *Columbia Quarterly* is devoted to the thesis that it will pay us to do it. As a starter, Columbia University would like some millions to establish a school of sanitary science and public health to supplement the Sage and Rockefeller foundations, whose income is devoted to research by an institution to train practical workers in the art preservative of human life. From the graduates of such a school the cities could obtain their health officers and inspectors, the idea being that special training and credentials to prove that they have had it should be required of such officials, just as for many years we have required them from school teachers.

The article referred to seems to prove its case, dismissing the many definite statements

of financial loss to cities from epidemics contrasted with the comparatively small sums whose expenditure would have prevented the epidemic, because such statistics cannot be verified. The statement that one-third of the human beings born alive die before attaining the age of 5 years, mostly from preventable diseases, of itself goes far to sustain the contention that the art of sanitation is profitable. It is certainly costly. And incidentally it may be said that those who have feared that the doctors, in their enthusiasm for sanitary science, were in danger of working themselves out of a job may cease to worry. It will evidently take twice as many doctors to keep us all well as it requires to cure as many of the sick as they can cure.

The diseases enumerated in the article referred to as among those which can be made to disappear from the world are smallpox, bubonic plague, yellow fever, cholera, tuberculosis and pneumonia. Measles, scarlet fever and mumps are not mentioned. Whether, as Pasteur said, all those diseases can be made to disappear, we do not know. Even the wisest of men may be mistaken.

Each of the diseases, we believe, is caused by a special bacillus, and the extinction of the disease means in each case the extinction of the species of microscopic life which is the cause of it. That seems a hard thing to do. If we could know the origin of these species we should be on surer ground, but while we know the origin of the disease we do not know the origin of the bacilli which cause them. That species become extinct we know from the fossils of innumerable species which have ceased to exist, but as yet we have no fossil remains of microscopic organisms. Nor do we know anything to speak of of the life history of these germs, or how long, if at all they lay dormant, innocuous and undetectable, or possibly for long periods translated into non-pathogenic forms, ready at some inauspicious moment to renew their assault on the human race. If Pasteur knew all this and more with sufficient certainty to justify his confident assertion that all infectious diseases could be exterminated, he did not tell us before his passing. We do know that nature hates the overcrowding of any species, and has thus far always found means to kill off a sufficient number of the weakest, to maintain something like the balance of power which she desires.

But whether we can exterminate the pathogenic microbes and the diseases which they cause with them or not, there is no doubt whatever that we can enormously reduce their number and correspondingly reduce human mortality. The ravages of these diseases are in crowded populations. Instinctively mankind flees from the city stricken with pestilence and betakes himself to the purer air of the open country. Obviously then, we must make the city as nearly like the country as possible in those respects which bear upon the spread of disease. Parks and other open spaces; dwellings open to the sun and sanitary; abundant and perfect sewerage; the destruction of disease-bearing animals, and preventing their increase by depriving them of food and harbouring places; critical and continuous watching of the sources of milk and all other food products; pure water and plenty of it; the prompt removal of garbage; resolute enforcement of cleanly conditions, especially among those inclined to be filthy—by these and similar measures, intelligently planned and resolutely and continuously carried out this or any other city can create and maintain conditions under which we need fear the advent of no pestilence, and wherein mankind may hope to live at least healthy and probably happy. It will cost money, but it will pay.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TUNG KWONG, a coolie, was fined \$10, this morning, in the Police Court, for having in his possession arms and ammunition without a permit.

It is reported from Peking that the Waiwupu and the Russian Minister have come to a "working arrangement" concerning matters in Manchuria.

The Japanese Emperor has given ¥3,000 to the East Asia Common Script Association in recognition of its services for the education of Japanese students in China.

We are courteously informed by the Colonial Secretary that quarantine restrictions imposed by the Government of Ceylon against arrivals from Hongkong have been removed.

FOURTEEN days' imprisonment was passed on Yung Chung in the Police Court, this morning, for having appropriated \$3 worth of teakwood, the property of Chung Top, on the 14th inst.

THE American Navy Department announces that the battleship fleet will proceed direct from Gibraltar to Hampton Roads where it will be reviewed by the President on February 22, 1909.

A TELEGRAM from Tairen to the *Nichi Nichi* states that some stone lances, stone axes, etc., have been discovered on Lantian in Port Arthur. These articles are said to have been found in the Yuan and Shun dynasties, that is, 2357-2255 years before Christ.

An unemployed Chinaman, Chan Yek, of No. 311, Queen's Road Central, was given six months in prison, in the Police Court, this morning, on the charge of having entered a house at 111, Queen's Road West last night with the intention of committing a felony.

In the Supreme Court this morning, Fong Sam, a contractor residing at 193, Des Vaux Road Central, brought an action against the Kat firm, of 10, Kwong Yuen Street East, to recover the sum of \$93.20 for work done and material supplied. Evidence was given and the case was adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE BLINDHOLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR,—After the subscription for the Blindhome has been closed, it is my heartfelt desire to express my thanks through the columns of your valuable paper to all the friends of our home, who have so kindly remembered the blind in their present need.

At the same time I beg to acknowledge with thanks the generous gift of \$1,000 (one thousand dollars) handed to me by the Hon. Registrar General E. A. Irving on behalf of the committee appointed to consider the distribution of relief for the losses caused by the recent typhoon. As all the members of that committee except Mr. Irving are Chinese, I do feel that this shows a kind appreciation on the part of the Chinese community of the work done by our home.

Thanking you very much for allowing me so much space in your paper, I am, etc.,

AGATHE VON SEELHORST.
Hildesheim Mission, Hildesheim,
12, Bonham Road,
Hongkong, 12th October, 1908.

NEW LINE BETWEEN BORNEO AND PHILIPPINES.

Consul Lester Maynard sends the information that on May 25th the steamship *Germania* called at Sandakan, British North Borneo, on her first trip of a regular monthly run between Zamboanga and Sandakan, calling at Jolo, Bongao, Sitali and Cagayan Sulu, in the Philippines. The *Germania* was formerly the transport *Sacramento*, and has recently been purchased and refitted with new boilers and engines by a company subsidized by the Moro government, being guaranteed a gross revenue of 5,500 pesos (\$1,500 United States currency) per month. In addition to the monthly run to Sandakan the *Germania* will devote two weeks each month to an inter-island trip between various ports of the Moro province.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate-General received the following telegram from the Manila Observatory to-day:—

Cyclone or typhoon West of Balintang Channel, moving W.N.W.

It is reported that trees capable of yielding cork have been discovered in the woods at Toroku, in Formosa. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is endeavouring to manufacture corks from the trees. In this connection it is said that the import of cork from foreign countries amounts to about ¥5,000,000 annually.

LI KING, an eating-house coolie, was sent to prison this morning at the Magistracy, for having "snatched an ear-clip from a woman in Queen's Road Central yesterday." The charge having been proved, accused was given one year's imprisonment and twelve strokes of the birch at entrance and at the expiration of his sentence.

In the case of Chang Ping Haog, residing at No. 10, Western Market, who sued Luong Long Hing in the Supreme Court this morning, on the charge of having failed to pay the sum of \$157, the amount due as principal on a promissory note dated February 10, last, the case was adjourned to allow the plaintiff to show cause. Mr. Otto Kung Sing represented the plaintiff. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defendant.

H.E. TSEN Chou-ming is not, apparently, a *persona grata* to the members of the Central Government, for at a recent conference of the Grand Councilors and other High Ministers of State it was decided to recommend to their Majesties that Governor Tsen be removed from his present post and ordered to await some other appointment. Governor Tsen is a young brother of the well-known ex-Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces. H.E. Tsen Chou-ming.

THE number of newspapers published in the United Kingdom received at the British Museum under the provisions of the Copyright Act during last year has been 3,442, comprising 233,377 single numbers. One thousand two hundred and eight of these newspapers were published in London and its suburbs; 171 in other parts of England and Wales and in the Channel Islands; 277 in Scotland; 246 in Ireland. Fourteen sets containing 4,414 numbers, were received by Colonial copyright; 273 sets, containing 38,705 numbers of Colonial and foreign newspapers, have been presented and 74 sets, containing 12 volumes and 12,744 numbers of current Colonial and foreign newspapers, have been purchased.

OUR Tokio correspondent sends us the full programme of entertainments that has been drawn up by the Tokio and four other principal Chambers of Commerce for the forthcoming reception of commercial guests from the American Pacific coast. The programme extends from October 14, when a banquet is given by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, to November 4, when the visitors leave Japan for home. Apart from luncheons and evening parties given successively by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Yokohama Specie Bank, Baron Shibusawa, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Admiral Togo Marquis Katsura and the Municipalities of Tokio and Yokohama, a number of pleasure excursions have been arranged. Thus the American guests will be enabled to visit Nikko, Kamakura, Yagoshima, Hakone, Kioto and Osaka, so that they should be able to form an excellent opinion of Japan from both pictorial and business points of view to take with them to their homes.—*N. G. D. News*.

TRIAL TRIPS.

CHINESE PATROL CRUISERS ON THEIR SPEED RUN.

As announced in these columns last week would be the case, the trial trips of the two cruisers for the West River patrol service, built by the Hongkong Dock Co., took place yesterday and to-day. The *Kiang Ta*, the first of the completed vessels, took precedence over her sister ship in the trial run; she was the one to "go out yesterday." The trip occupied the whole of the day. Leaving her buoy at an early hour in the forenoon, the *Kiang Ta* had a distinguished party of Chinese Naval officers and Dock Co. officials on board. They comprised Commodore Lin Tak Cheong, A.D.C. to Admiral Li Chue, commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung Navy; Commander Lin, Fleet-Engineer Chung Ping Yuen, Captains Wu Kwong Tsung and Cheung; Mr. Robt. Mitchell, chief manager, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd.; members of the Kowloon Dock staff, and Capt. T. P. Hall, superintendent, on behalf of the Chinese Government.

Turning her ram-bow westward the *Kiang Ta* steamed past the Bay into the Northern Fairway and shaping a course in the direction of Cap-sui-mun was soon out of sight in the harbour. Her engines were put to severe tests over a somewhat lengthy run from Cap-sui-mun towards Boca Tigra in Canton River, and back. The vessel behaved admirably at sea.

A stop was made for luncheon and when the *Kiang Ta* returned to the harbour it was already dark.

No test could be made with the wireless installation yesterday as the entire equipment has not yet been completed on board. Nor has the searchlight been tried. Both these installations will be tested before the delivery of the vessel to the Canton Provincial Government in a week's time.

The *Kiang Chi*, sister ship of the *Kiang Ta*, underwent her trial trip to-day. She did not cover quite the same distance as the latter vessel yesterday on account of the inclemency of the weather. The choppy sea out at Deep Bay, however, gave the opportunity of ascertaining the high-sea qualities of the cruiser. Despite the fact that the boat was built for river service, she behaved admirably in the high sea to-day. No discomfort whatever was felt by those on board of her as the *Kiang Chi* sped on her run through the some what turbulent water and when she returned to her buoy early in the afternoon her builders were complimented on the excellent behaviour of the new cruiser.

The *Kiang Chi* is also expected to be ready to be delivered to the Chinese Government in the course of this month.

S.S. "FITZPATRICK."

SALE WITHDRAWN.

This afternoon, the sale of the British steamer *Fitzpatrick* was to have taken place at the sales rooms of Mr. Geo. P. Lamont, at Duddell Street. The sale was not effected, however, owing to the reserve price not having been reached. It is not known whether the steamer will be again put up for sale.

The *s.s. Fitzpatrick* is of 730 tons registered net. Her deadweight capacity, including bunkers, is 1,400 tons. She was to have been sold as she now lies in the harbour, with all her machinery, gear, appurtenances, anchors, cables, coal, etc. It was intimated before the auction commenced that she contained a quantity of pig-iron.

AFTER THE TYPHOON.

THE YAU-MATI COLLAPSE INQUIRY CONTINUED.

Adjourned from last week, the inquiry touching the death of a number of persons in the collapse of houses in Portland Street, Yau-mati, during the last typhoon, was continued at the Magistracy, this afternoon.

Mr. J. H. Kemp acted as Coroner. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the prosecution. Mr. H. J. Cedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) representing Messrs. Palmer and Turner.

Hon. Mr. Wm. Chatham, Director of Public Works, was called and cross-examined. He spoke as to the testing of the lime and mortar, the quality of the blue bricks used for the erection of the buildings and the alleged defects of the bonding of the walls. He referred also to the collapse of other buildings during the typhoon, and the quality of buildings—Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have erected. Continuing, Mr. Chatham stated that it was no fault of the Hongkong Government that the thickness of walls was not increased before the rule came into force. For some time there was only one building inspector in charge of the buildings of the Colony, but he did not think, reckoning on the frequent visits of typhoons in this Colony, that that was any blame on the Government. He did not think that the Building Ordinance was a farce. The architects were not supposed to sit and look at a building being erected. It was extremely possible that unless the contractors were looked after they were liable to put bad material into the building when the architect's back was turned, but in order to find out whether the material was good or not the walls need not be pulled down. Witness, although being at the head of the Public Works Department, did not think he was to blame for any omission that was made by Mr. Tooker.

The Crown Solicitor—Mr. Chatham is a servant of the Crown and so is Mr. Tooker. They are both answerable to the Crown. Mr. Cedge (to the witness)—Did you notice, when you examined the buildings, that many of the vessels were broken?—No.

From the south-east is there anything to stop the wind striking this building?—No. There is a hill somewhere near there.

But is that sufficient to stop the force of the wind?—No.

The proceedings were still going on when our report closed.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 13th October.

A telegram has been received by the Canton Self-Government Society from the Chinese traders in Perak in which the Self-Government Society was informed that a Chinese shop named Yuen Kee in Perak has been discovered to have imported a quantity of Japanese gin-seng from an exporter named Ho Chak Wan in Canton, in Cheung Lan Street. In the message the Self-Government Society was also asked to take steps to deal with the exporter. Ho in Canton for a breach of the boycott agreement. A meeting is expected to be convened shortly by the Canton Self-Government Society to deal with the matter.

In Canton itself the Japanese boycott regulations enforced by the different mercantile guilds are still strictly adhered to by their members, so that there is scarcely any case of infringement of these regulations reported here. No boycott meetings have been held here for some time, but it must not be considered that the Japanese boycott feeling is subsiding. When one calls at any of the shops at Shap Pat Po, where most of them used to deal in Japanese goods before, for any Japanese articles, he cannot possibly obtain it. Meetings with the object of promoting native industries are often held in various places, and from the schemes adopted at the various meetings, one can only surmise that the natives are looking for means to develop home industries. In reality the advocacy of home manufactures has for its object the replacement of the boycotted Japanese wares. From the present outlook of affairs it cannot be anticipated when the Japanese boycott will be brought to an end.

KIDNAPPED.

The Canton Press Society has received from Hoi Kin district a letter stating that, on the 7th day of last month, a batch of twenty-one girls, while on their way from the Tai Tin village to the hills to cut firewood, was kidnapped by a gang of robbers. The whereabouts of these girls cannot be ascertained.

THREATENED FLOOD.

Within the last few days the West River has risen considerably; flood is now threatened and the embankments along the river are again in danger. This morning the Central Relief Committee has sent out members with 10,000 grundy bars to proceed up the river on a tour of inspection on board a steam-launch with a view of rendering assistance to the villagers in case of emergency.

TRIADS.

Recently, the Triads in the Eastern suburb of Canton have been very active. Meetings are reported to have been repeatedly held in Tintong and the neighbouring villages. The villagers were compelled to join the Triad Society, and when they refused to do so they were not allowed to live peacefully within the district. As the local gentry was unable to stop these Triads, the attention of the Canton officials has been called through the papers to their activity.

OPENING OF SHANGHAI.

LECTURE BY A FORMER HONGKONG RESIDENT.

A meeting of the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, China Branch, was held in the Society's Hall, at Shanghai, on 8th inst., when Mr. C. A. Montalto de Jesus read a paper entitled "The Opening of Shanghai." The meeting was open to the public and the audience filled the large hall.

Mr. T. W. Kingmill, who presided, said that the Society this year had hardly fulfilled its duty to the public, inasmuch as owing to circumstances in connection with the affairs of Shanghai it had been found necessary to postpone the Spring and early Summer meetings. Mr. Montalto de Jesus, who had prepared the paper for the evening, was well known to most of those present for his interesting History of Macao. The Chairman hoped that before long the annual meeting of the Society would be held and that they would take up their business in the usual way. In the absence of both presidents and of Dr. Fergusson, the secretary, the business had got into arrears and that would be brought up at a later meeting.

Mr. Montalto de Jesus then read a most interesting paper. He opened by giving a full account of the early British efforts to trade at Shanghai and from this passed on to a description of the Lindsey Mission of 1832 relating the hostile reception given to it and its dismal failure. The lecturer referred to Chusan, its attractions and its connection with the early history of Shanghai. He described the defences erected at Shanghai by the Chinese with the object of keeping out all barbarians who attempted to land on these shores, the battle of Woosung, fought on June 16, 1812, and the capture and occupation of Shanghai. The lecturer briefly related the negotiations for peace which ended in the treaty of Nanking and then referred to the projected acquisition of Chusan, and how Chusan was finally abandoned. He concluded by saying that the present position of Shanghai in the commercial world was the outcome of British moderation and Manchu diplomacy.

The Chairman, in inviting discussion, said that Mr. Lindsey came to Shanghai under the auspices of the East India Company, and that this was one of the few bright spots in the management of the affairs of this Company at Canton. Mr. Lindsey was one of the few agents of the Company who succeeded in acquiring a knowledge of Chinese and if the Company had taken his advice and made use of such men as he, the state of things existing in China might not have been what it was, and the Company might not have lost the monopoly they had.

SALE OF WORK.

AT THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

The sale of work at the Italian Convent, which was opened yesterday, will be continued this afternoon and to-morrow. His Excellency the Governor visited the sale and patronized the stalls much to the delight of the stallholders. The attendance on the opening day was disappointingly small, and in consequence the proceeds have fallen much below the average of previous years' sales. It cannot surely be put down to the apathy of a community noted for its generosity as the Hongkong public is well-known to be that the sale now proceeding at the Italian Convent is so meagrely supported. The fact need only be brought to the attention of the benevolent ladies and gentlemen in the Colony to ensure for the orphans, for whose benefit the sale is held, the support they so richly deserve.

A visit to the Convent has as will convince anyone that the hundred and one articles offered are fully worth their price. There are numerous frocks suitable for children of every age and both for autumn and winter wear. They range in price from \$6 to \$12. Besides articles of dress too numerous to mention in detail there is a large variety of toys for children which should delight the hearts of the youngsters. Every one of the articles on sale is moderately priced.

The Rev. Mother invites a visit to the Bazaar by all who are interested in the work of the Convent and who feel inclined to assist the large number of orphans under the Convent's charge.

FOREIGNERS IN THE INTERIOR.

It will be recalled that some time ago the Wai-wu-pu concluded a treaty with the Representatives of the Treaty Powers for bidding foreign merchants to open companies and "hongs" outside the limits of treaty ports and Settlements. It is now reported that Prince Ching and Their Excellencies Yuan Shih-kai and Na Tsoog have successfully arranged with the Diplomatic Corps to amend the said treaty by providing that in future all foreign firms and sojourners in any part of China other than treaty ports and Settlements shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the local authorities who shall be responsible for their proper protection.—*Shanghai Times*.

METHODS OF THE JAPANESE PICKPOCKET.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE ON THE RAILWAY.

An Englishman who was proceeding by the night express from Tokyo to Kobe on Friday last had the unique experience of witnessing the tactics of the Japanese pickpocket and of learning something in regard to the extraordinary indifference that prevails in this country regarding such a trivial occurrence as the robbing of the public.

The passenger in question did not venture on the questionable luxury of a sleeping car, but remained up all night in a second-class compartment, and amused himself in scrutinizing the behaviour of his fellow-travellers. At about 12 o'clock he grew tired of watching the suspicious movements of certain individuals, and dozed off, or at least pretended to do so. Half opening an eye shortly afterwards, he noticed one passenger leaning solicitously over another, the latter being in the arms of Morpheus. The busy individual put his head out of the window, covered his operations with the cape of his overcoat, and went to work. After fumbling awhile in the pockets of the sleeper, he noticed that the Englishman was eyeing him steadily, and tried to gaze him out of countenance, but failing in this he guiltily withdrew to his seat. Just then another passenger entered the car from another compartment, went up to the man who had resumed his seat, opened the latter's hand-bag in a familiar manner, felt in it for something, then closed it, after which he went back to the car whence he had first emerged. The Englishman had meanwhile remained silent.

In a few minutes the sleeping passenger awoke, rubbed his eyes, and started for an adjoining compartment. As he was passing, the Englishman the latter nudged him and politely inquired if he had missed anything from his pockets. The man, with a look of astonishment, replied that he had not, but upon feeling for his watch he exclaimed that it was gone. He then ran out to call the guard. Both came in presently, and, upon searching, found the watch on the seat down behind the pillow upon which the man had been sleeping. It appears that as soon as the thief noticed that the foreigner suspected him, he dropped the watch where he thought it might be left behind, so, as to avoid the risk of being searched. The Englishman then told the guard what he had seen, and even escorted him into the next car, where he pointed out the accomplice, but the guard apparently regarded the information as too elementary to be made use of, and the two thieves were allowed to proceed to other cars where suspicion was not so high. It would have been an easy matter to hand them over to the police at the next station, but presumably it would have been derogatory to that official dignity which goes on the principle "Never trouble trouble trouble troubles you." It is well for the public to be warned that this state of things is constantly going on, and that passengers are expected to be on guard against such dangers.—*Japan Chronicle*.

CHOI LIM, a trader, residing at 198, Queen's Road West, claimed, from Tsung-Hoi, Lan Tsang Yau Tsung and Tsang Chun Sang of Sai Wam Ho, Shan-tsi was, the sum of \$650 money lent on a promissory note. Mr. Crowley Smith appeared for the second and third defendants. Mr. E. J. Grist represented the first defendant, the latter failing to put in an appearance. The case was put over for further consideration.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

THE MOVEMENT IN SINGAPORE.

[By courtesy of the "Straits Times".]

Singapore, 13th October.

The Chinese firms of Kwong Tak Loong and Hung Kee, having made a mistake the other day in importing goods from a certain country, have expressed their willingness to make a contribution of \$500 each to the funds [of the Canton Self-Government Society] for the promotion of native industries [in Canton].

Later.

Hung Fat and Tung Lee have made admissions of similar mistakes [to those committed by the above mentioned firms].

Hung Fat is willing to pay \$600 and Tung Lee a sum of \$500 towards the same object.

NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

SELECTION OF CADETS.

[By courtesy of the "Straits Times".]

Peking, 13th October.

The Ministry of War, having decided to proceed with the reorganization of the Navy as soon as possible, has telegraphed to the Viceroy and Governors of all Provinces to send four students from each Province to the Capital.

These students will first undergo a test examination by the Ministry, and when they have satisfied the Ministry of their fitness will be sent to Japan for their naval training.

[Reuter's.]

Italian Affairs.

London, 13th October.

A strong agitation is arising in Italy against Signor Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is accused of having given umbrage to France and Great Britain whilst failing to secure to Italy better advantages.

The European Situation.

Belgrade wires that the Serbian Skupstina has come to no decision as yet, but the crisis is regarded as over.

Later.

It is officially announced that the conferences of Sir Edward Grey and M. Iswolsky afford reasonable grounds for hoping that a satisfactory solution of the European situation may be arrived at.

At the opening of Parliament, Mr. Asquith and Lord Fitzmaurice will make statements in reference to the Balkans, confirming the speeches of the former and Sir Edward Grey at Leven and Woolmer.

Belgrade wires that the Skupstina has unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government, and has also voted a special military credit of sixteen million francs.

The Peking-Hankow Railway Loan.

A Chinese railway loan of five millions sterling for the redemption of the bonds of the Peking-Hankow railway has been issued in London and Paris at 98, bearing interest at 5% until 1923 and thereafter 4%.

JAPANESE LINE TO TRISTE.

An interesting development of the Japanese mercantile marine is in contemplation. The *Nippo Yusen Kaisha* has recently been visiting a number of American and European ports to see if it is possible to increase the trade with Japan by the establishment of direct lines of steamers. He spent some time at Trieste and Fiume, among other places, and expressed the opinion that it would not be at all difficult to improve the economic relations between Japan and Austria-Hungary so materially that they would render the creation of a direct line of Japanese steamers to Trieste a profitable undertaking. As it was not to be expected that steamers from Yokohama to Trieste at the outset could reckon upon a sufficient amount of cargo, the service would be arranged in such a manner that the big Japanese steamers would transport their consignments for Austria-Hungary at Port Said.

CATTLE DISEASE.

OUTBREAK OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The following letter from Mr. Adam Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, was considered at a special meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:—

Sanitary Board Office.

14th October, 1908.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Board that foot and mouth disease exists among the cows at Kennedy Stables.

Yesterday afternoon, the manager reported to me that he had some cows ill and that it appeared to be something infectious. I went down and found several cows suffering from foot and mouth disease. There are 45 cows in all, including a bull and some young stock.

I beg therefore to recommend that the Board declare the cow-sheds of Kennedy Stables to be an infected area under Section 12 and 13 of Importation and Inspection of Animals By-laws of Ordinance 1 of 1903.

I have already closed the place provisionally, and also the selling of milk—I have, etc.,

ADAM GIBSON,

Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

The Secretary,

Sanitary Board.

At the meeting of the members this afternoon, it was decided to declare Kennedy Stables an infected area.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

DEPARTURE FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

The *Columbian-American*, of 9th inst., says:—

At six o'clock this evening Admiral Sperry's fleet will weigh anchor and depart for Yokohama. The ships have all been coaled, the last ship taking on her supply yesterday afternoon. A wireless message from Admiral Sperry conveyed orders to all the officers ashore in Manila to return before 9.30 last night as the small boats would all be hoisted aboard, by that hour, on account of the typhoon. The sunset gorgeous crossing of the sky from horizon to the zenith did not jibe with the old saying about a red sky at night being the sailor's delight, evidently, for the bay grew more and more dangerous from then on.

From what can be learned here the preparations for the reception of the American fleet by the Japanese surpass anything that has ever before been attempted by that nation. For months past the Navy Department has been busy gathering together a squadron to meet the fleet. While this squadron will not be the equal of Admiral Sperry's fleet in point of armament, etc., the vessels composing it will outnumber the American. Nineteen ships of the Japanese Navy are included in this reception fleet. It is understood that at least a part of these vessels will meet the fleet some distance out and escort it to Yokohama harbour. The vessels stay at Yokohama one week, where arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the officers and men. The most elaborate functions of the reception will take place in Tokyo; it is understood, where the Mikado will receive Admiral Sperry, his division commanders and ship captains. It is probable that the Emperor will also give some form of entertainment in honour of the visitors.

The fleet will leave Manila bay this evening in the order in which it came, with the *Connecticut* leading and the other vessels following in order. The course will be laid straight for Yokohama and it is understood that no manoeuvring will be attempted. Admiral Sperry and his officers are watching the typhoon movements closely, as they are likely to strike it somewhere in the China Sea even if it misses Manila. They will therefore steam north with the utmost care to prevent any untoward event marrying their enjoyment of the reception in Japan.

One of the first things Admiral Sperry will have to do on reaching Yokohama will be to review the proceedings of the court martial of Lieutenant Evans. The arguments were presented to the court yesterday and the members, it is stated, will present their decision to the admiral to-day. Whatever verdict is reached it is hardly possible that any public announcement will be made until after the papers have been reviewed in Washington. The case is one which involves the commission of the officer in question and only the President can take final action. If the verdict is for acquittal the fact that this is the case can be learned by the restoration of the officer to the full enjoyment of his prerogatives under his commission. It is understood that the evidence in the case has been favourable to Lieutenant Evans. He was charged with being drunk on duty, with leaving his post and with speaking disrespectfully to his superior. The accused officer brought several witnesses to disprove the first charge, among them the ship's surgeon, who examined him at the time, and several of his fellow officers; he also produced witnesses to show that he had left his post on deck to another officer while he went below to the performance of his duty as officer in charge of the ship. He said he had gone below to quell a disturbance and he reported to have brought witnesses to prove that he did go below and did speak to some men who were making a noise, causing them to be quiet. The third charge was the result of the accusation of drunkenness made at the time and the accused endeavoured to show that the disrespect was more in his manner than in his words and grew out of his indignation at the injustice of the charge against him.

The evidence of Surgeon Wentworth was positive. He swore that Lieutenant Evans was not drunk and that he examined him immediately after he was reported to Captain Miller for drunkenness.

INTERPORT SHOOT.

POSTPONED TO FRIDAY.

The Interport Shoot, which was to have come off at King's Park Range this afternoon, has been postponed till Friday, owing to unfavourable weather conditions.

MONEY MARKET.

CHINA DEMANDS SILVER IN COVER OF EXCHANGE OPERATIONS.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company writing from London, on September 10, state:—

The quotation for bar gold remained at 774 1/2. The bulk of the airials, which amounted to about half a million sterling, was sold to France. Small purchases were made for other parts of the Continent, but the limits sent from Austria were, this week, below market price.

Withdrawals were made from the Bank of England as follows:—On 3rd instant, £340,000 in sovereigns for South America, (including £240,000 for Buenos Ayres), and £20,000 in sovereigns for Roumania. On 5th instant, £50,000 in sovereigns for Argentina, and £10,000 in sovereigns from Roumania.

The following amounts were received by the Bank. On 5th instant, £5,000 in sovereigns from Africa. On 7th instant, £100,000 in sovereigns from Australia, and £10,000 in sovereigns from Ecuador, and on 8th instant £10,000 in sovereigns for South America.

SITUATION IN SILVER.

Toward the close of last week, the market for some time past heavy and unpromising sprang into activity under the influence of a sudden demand from China in cover of exchange operations.

As the American market was closed on Saturday and Monday supplies were limited and the rising prices caused a rush of nervous "bears" to cover, until the price reached 24 for cash and 24 1/2 for two months on the 7th instant.

Next day, America—now again open for business—found the urgency of the demand satisfied, and, as the only real strength of the rally lay in the attitude of the "bears," a restoration of confidence on their part was followed by sagging prices, and a return to normal conditions.

It is fairly evident that no substantial improvement in silver can take place until there is some prospect that the stocks here, and in the East, are likely to be absorbed.

As regards forward purchases to cover China Exchange, the effect is but temporary, for the silver is rarely shipped, and comes into the market later on.

Stocks in Bombay are reported to be larger than they have been for years. The improving exchange position with India only possesses at present a secondary interest, whilst the probability of any buying this year for the Indian Government, seems out of the question.

On the 25th instant, a shipment of 418,000 oz. was made from San Francisco. The quotations to-day for cash (23 13/64), and for two months (23 1/2), are 5/16d. above those in our last circular.

QUOTATIONS.

	Cash	Two months.
Sept. 4—23 11/64d.	23 11/64d.	
Sept. 5—23 1/2d.	23 1/2d.	
Sept. 7—24d.	24 1/16d.	
Sept. 8—23 15/64d.	23 15/64d.	
Sept. 9—23 1/2d.	23 1/2d.	
Sept. 10—23 13/64d.	23 13/64d.	
Average for the week.	23 8/64d.	23 8/64d.
Bank Rate	2 1/2 per cent.	
Bar Gold per oz. Standard.	77 10/16d.	
French Gold Coin per oz.	76 5/8d.	
German Gold Coin per oz.	76 5/8d.	
United States Gold Coin per oz.	76 5/8d.	

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S LECTURE.

A STORY FULL OF ADVENTURE AND INCIDENT.

On September 25, Dr. Sven Hedin, who was the guest of the Viceroy of India, delivered a private lecture at Viceroy's Lodge in which he summarized the results of his recent two years' exploration in Tibet.

The Viceroy, Lady Minto, Sir Louis and Lady Dene, Lord Kitchener, the members of Council, the Maharajah of Alwar and various high officials and members of the Army Staff were present. The audience, which included many ladies, listened with the deepest interest to the lecture. Dr. Sven Hedin has a happy method of telling his story, and the various anecdotes which he related were touched with gleams of humour.

A large map drawn by himself in four days was hung above the dais, and this was flanked by ordinary maps of Asia and India for purposes of comparison. There were shown on screens crayon and coloured drawings of Tibetan types, interiors of temples and some beautiful panoramas. This collection is unique, and is of the highest value. It was inspected by the audience very closely. The lecture was not one intended for publication, but it may be noted that it showed how great were the hardships which the explorer had to endure, and how severe was the loss of the caravan animals. At the conclusion of the lecture, which lasted some three hours, Dr. Sven Hedin was warmly applauded.

The Viceroy, in thanking him on behalf of all present, said that they owed him a deep debt of gratitude for his most interesting lecture. The story told was full of adventure and incident, revealing facts of the highest geographical value. The lecturer had, moreover, taken his listeners into his confidence, which he (the Viceroy) was sure would be respected. They would watch his future career with deepest interest, and would join very heartily in the ovation which he would receive from his fellow countrymen in Sweden.

TRADE MARKS.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is a translation of a proclamation issued by his Honour Tai Nai-huang, the Taotai. A similar proclamation has been issued at Hankow, says the *N. C. D. News*.—

Tai, wearing button of the 2nd Grade and the Peacock's Feather by Imperial Command and Grace, Military Intendant of Circuit for Soochow, Sungkiang and Taitsang.

In the matter of issuing a proclamation of prohibition.

The Taotai is in receipt of a letter from Sir Pelham Warren, the British Consul General, saying that Messrs. Drummond, White, Cooper and Phillips, the representatives of the Price Candle Co., had reported to him that the Candles manufactured by the Co. had on their outside wrappers the trade-mark of a sailing ship which had been registered. They are known in the market as "Ship Brand Candles." That lately there had been shameless characters manufacturing inferior candles for consumption, the outside wrappers of which also bore a sailing ship trade mark. Though this imitated mark differed slightly from the Company's mark, ignorant parties merely recognized the "Ship" mark without making any distinction. From comparison of a wrapper bearing the imitated mark sent by a Nippon man with the Company's trade mark, it was found that the difference between them was very slight, and it showed that the imitators intentionally imitated the trade mark to obtain profits.

Although candles bearing false marks were not yet sold in the Shanghai market, it was feared that in quiet villages and out-of-the-way places, they would be offered for sale. They, therefore, requested the Consul-General to communicate with the Taotai asking him to issue a proclamation prohibiting imitation of their trade mark on wrappers of candles manufactured and sold in the market. The Consul-General forwarded enclosed two wrappers submitted by the Company bearing the true and false trade-marks.

The Taotai on receipt of the letter replied to same, and it became his duty to issue a proclamation of prohibition.

This proclamation is hereby issued for the information of merchants that they should not imitate the trade-mark of a sailing vessel on any candles they manufacture and offer them for sale with a view to deceive customers.

Any violation when prosecuted will be punished. Let all obey this special proclamation! Dated the 30th day of 5th moon 34th year of Kuangshu.

Seal of Taotai.

CROWN AGENTS.

ACTION BY THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The *Times* of 11th inst.—The London Chamber of Commerce has taken up the subject of the Crown Agents with the object of getting a more searching and far-reaching inquiry into the system and its relation to modern conditions than that contemplated by the Secretary of State when he approved of the appointment, for superficial purposes, of the "Crown Agents for the Colonies Committee of Inquiry." This was announced after a few questions had been put in the House of Commons; but, when the scope of the inquiry was announced, there was, amongst those who were keen on the larger subject, indignation at the travesty. We admire the spirit which actuates important bodies in England when they take cognisance of such a question, because of their usefulness, for, while a reform of the system would admit of larger numbers of firms competing for Crown Colonial trade and requirements, firms in the Colonies themselves would have equal opportunity of competing with home firms—in tendering for—public—works—and Government supplies. The London Chamber addressed the Secretary of State, and then circulated its communication to other prominent Chambers of Commerce, some of which, including Liverpool, have expressed approval of the steps taken. It asked:—

That the Committees of Inquiry should have power to include within its reference, or to otherwise recommend in its report to Parliament, that further evidence should be obtained in relation to the present system by which the Colonies are subject to the control of the Crown Agents in respect of public improvements, tenders for supplies, and uncontrolled expenditure. These questions affect the manufacturing interests in relation to open tendering; the interests of contractors for public works in relations to Government and tender light railways; and the trading interests in respect of excessive cost of public works on loan or capital account, which tend to increased duties and tariff, and consequently adversely affect the British commercial relations with the colonies. Questions also affecting coal supply, machinery, and shipping and landing charges, as well as rates for carriages of inward traffic and preferential contracts call for early consideration, and, having regard to the fact that the reference of Parliament has restricted the present investigation of the committee to the internal organization of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, it is believed that there is good and substantial reason for the enlargement of the scope of the inquiry in order that the necessary improvements in the directions indicated, may be initiated at the same time as the recommendations of the present committee are given effect to.

Such powerful aid is the best thing which has come our way towards emancipation from an absolute institution; and possibly, notwithstanding diverse interests, our own Chamber of Commerce will support the London Chamber of Commerce. If the Ceylon Association in London were also moved from this side to actively co-operate, such a universal representation might be obtained as would make the Secretary of State realise the intensity of feeling which exists on the subject.

To-day's Advertisement.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

STEWARDESS to make trip Hongkong to San Francisco. Apply—
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1908. [93]

THE Superiores of the Italian Convent begs to inform the Benevolent Ladies of the Colony that a SPECIAL SALE will be held at the CONVENT, 25, Cairne Road, on the 15th inst., of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Children's Dresses and other Embroidered Articles.

The work has been entirely done by the Orphans of the Convent, and is now sold on their behalf.

The Superiores hopes to receive and merit the Benevolent Ladies' kind support on the occasion.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1908. [500]

THE PACIFIC TRADE.

RATES TO THE ORIENT.

In Seattle to-day (Sept. 10) a meeting is being held of representatives of the various steamship lines engaged in regular Oriental trade from this coast, so as to bring it into conformity with the conditions which will exist after November 1.

As the shipping world knows, on this date the recent ruling of the interstate commerce commission goes into effect. This regulation compels the trans-continental railroads to make public their proportion of through rates to the Far East.

Although strong pressure has been brought to bear asking that this rule be modified, the commission has let it be known that there will be no change. Consequently the railroads have resigned themselves to the changed conditions and have consequently declared what rates they will enforce after November 1. The schedule raises the proportion of the through rates which the land carriers will receive.

To prepare themselves for the new order of things the steamship companies will alter their freights. The meeting in Seattle will be held at the offices of Frank Waterhouse & Company, and a representative from each trans-Pacific line will be present. The traffic manager of the Pacific Mail is already on his way from San Francisco, while Mr. Mihara, United States representative of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will attend on behalf of the Japanese company. The other lines to participate in the conference will include the Portland-Asiatic Steamship Company, Waterhouse & Company, Dodwell & Company, representing the Ocean Steamship Company and China Mutual Steam Navigation Company; the Canadian-Pacific and Great Northern Steamship Companies.

The railroads having advanced their share of through rates, one question to be determined by the traffic agents is whether the business will stand a raise in the share going to the steamship lines. If the water carriers advance their share the entire rate from overland points to the Orient will be considerably higher. Whether the business will stand this, in competition with the Suez Canal route, is a matter to be decided. Rates to the Orient have been very low for some time and there is no question that the through rate on many commodities will have to be advanced, considering the advance made by the railroads, in order to give the steamers any inducement to remain in the business.

The conference will certainly arrive at some conclusion as to the schedule on the principal commodities to and from the Orient. Westward the main articles include raw cotton, piece goods and tobacco. The principal items of import going overland from this coast, are tea, mutton, raw silk, straw braid and porcelain. Some understanding will be reached on this merchandise. Low rates will have to prevail in order to successfully compete with the Suez Canal, but how much an advance the business will stand is the question that the agents will have to decide.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figs, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 13th at 5.15 p.m.—Red South Cone and Drum hoisted (indicates a typhoon S.E. of Colony beyond 300 miles).

The typhoon is crossing N. Luzon and moving now in a Northwesterly direction.

On the 14th at 6.30 a.m.—Black South Cone and Drum hoisted (indicates a typhoon S.E. of Colony within 300 miles).

On the 14th at 11.30 a.m.—Black Drum hoisted (indicates a typhoon E. of Colony within 300 miles).

The barometer has fallen along the China coast generally, particularly in Hongkong and at the Formosa Channel stations.

The typhoon, which is of very large area, is probably situated about 200 miles to the E.S.E. of Hongkong. It has been moving towards N.W. during the past 24 hours, but appears now to have a tendency to move northwards. It threatens the coast in the neighbourhood of Swatow.

Pressure has increased considerably in Luzon, and over N.E. Japan where it is now high.

Very bad weather is expected to prevail in the Formosa Channel and the N.E. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.W. to W. winds, strong, possibly a gale; squally, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel, Cyclonic gales.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 2.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N.W. to W. winds, strong.

To Let.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [137]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 1A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [499]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [158]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [591]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 169, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [666]

Intimation.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

THE TOPIC OF THE TOWN.

"Let us cross over to

Kowloon Hotel on

Saturdays and Sun-

days where a fresh

supply of Seabreeze

is given away free of

charge."

PRIVATE BAR.

Ikan Merah on toast

at gratis.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908.

